

## WOMEN CAN MAKE PLANES WE NEED

If Asked, They Will Put Their Strength Into Essential Industries Here.

AS THEY DO IN ENGLAND

Mrs. Pankhurst Tells How 4,538,000 There Are Helping to Beat the Hun.

Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst, the English suffragist leader who has played a great part in the process by which almost the full capacity of the women of England has been used for the production of munitions and aircraft, and for other war work, said recently that the women of this country are as eager to put their full strength into war-winning industries and could be employed for speeding the war on the same scale as they are being used in England.

The British Board of Trade announced on June 29 of this year that 4,538,000 women were engaged in classified industries in England, this figure being but a fraction of the total employed in essential work. More than 1,000,000 women, it was announced by the British Minister of Munitions in May, were making munitions. Ninety per cent. of the shells made in England are produced by women. The making of aircraft, which has been delayed in this country by shortage of labor, among other reasons, is largely done by women in England; and England is "head and shoulders above any other nation in aircraft production," according to the testimony of Major Gen. William H. Kenty, Chief of Military Aeronautics of this country.

Mrs. Pankhurst has made a study of the problem of using women for making aircraft and munitions in this country, during a tour of industrial centers, where she has made speeches at the request of the Pennsylvania Council of National Defense. She said yesterday that women in this country were not only as eager to serve as the women of England, but were better equipped with machinery for recruiting women for labor, because of the existence of women's organizations here in every community, an advantage which was not present to the same extent in England.

A recent government report on the employment of women on munitions and metal crafts in this country stated that the results had been highly satisfactory, as women were found quick to learn and soon able to surpass men in so-called "repetitive" work, in which the same process was performed over and over again through the day, and generally steadier and more accurate in delicate work of a semi-skilled type. Mrs. Pankhurst said that this report agreed with the experience of England during the period when women were first employed and that, later when women are generally employed on highly skilled work they would be found equally efficient there.

"At the beginning of the war," she said, "the British government did not understand that they would need the labor of women. It was not even realized that more women would be needed for nursing. The Women's Party started National Service meetings in which they recruited men for the army and begged the government to begin to recruit and train women for labor. The same appeal was made to trades unions to abandon their narrow regulations inside the factories, which had allowed much of the work to be done only by men who had served apprenticeships. I have been told since by the head of a great establishment that women learned in a week to do some grades of work which had previously been in the hands of skilled labor exclusively."

"In 1915, when the national register was made, it was intended at first to register men only but the women so insisted that it was changed to include both sexes. By this time the Government had become educated to the fact of the shortage of men and they decided to ask women to register in the labor bureau. These bureaus, which had been established before the war to deal with unemployment, had not been very successful up to the time that it was announced that women were desired to register there for war purposes and they began to flock there. I was at a meeting in Glasgow when this policy was adopted and I received a telegram announcing that the Government wanted the services of women. I read this from the platform and several hundred women from the meeting went at once to the nearest labor bureau to register."

"Exactly the same spirit exists among women in this country, the same enthusiasm and the same desire to serve. The mothers of men at the front and other relatives, whom I have met in this country, are touchingly eager to stand behind the men at the front."

Mrs. Pankhurst said that women were engaged in war work in larger numbers than was generally known in this country for employment, and that only the creation of positions and an appeal to the women to take them was necessary for bringing the womanhood of the country into war-winning industries on a great scale. She said, however, that it was a dangerous mistake, as had been discovered in England, to make a general appeal to women to take up essential work until the places had been created for them.

"Suppose, for example," she said, "a large number of women are wanted to work in airplane factories. It is much better to tell exactly the number wanted exactly the class of work they are to do, and exactly where they are to report. When the women registered at labor bureaus in England it was in many cases a long time before they were called. A great many became discouraged and said: 'What is the good of registering? We don't get taken.'"

"The registration was of little specific benefit in placing women in positions, although it impressed upon the Government the great power of its reserve of women workers. Most of those who are now at work took positions in response to specific calls for them. In England the women workers are from all classes. It is a great mistake to think that they must go only to women who have been accustomed to manual labor in

the past. I am convinced that if the Government appeals through the press in the right way they will get a splendid response."

"At a large munitions plant near Coventry, where it was necessary to draw women workers from some distance, the Government built a community house for women, with rooms, a canteen, and a bath. This has been done in other places, although the housing problem has been a difficult one, and has not always been worked out satisfactorily. It has been found necessary to place educated women not only in charge of some communities, but over the women workers in factories, as far as possible. The results have been better where the girl and woman workers have sympathetic and able women to appeal to and to present their grievances to. I see that the American Government has enlisted the co-operation of the Young Women's Christian Association, and that has been a very wise move, in my opinion. The women at the head of that organization are very competent and can perform a most valuable work."

"As to airplane making, all experience proves that women are well fitted by nature to do a large share of the work, if the training is given. There has been some opposition on the part of men in factories to their employment, and this opposition still exists in England, though to a less extent than formerly. I do not believe that any opposition will be offered by organized labor in this country."

"The opposition has come in England chiefly from the pacifist-Socialist wing, who compose what is called the British Bolsheviks. The opposition is most vigorous from a small class of young workmen, who fear that, as more and more women are used to do their work, the time will come when they can be spared from the factories and they will be called to the front."

"The employment of women has largely done away with limitations on output by workmen. The system of doing a small day's work was originally built up as a measure of self-protection, because workmen found that when they produced at the top of their energy the tendency of the employer was to prevent them from profiting by their energy by reducing the prices on piecework. This system was well established in many lines when the employment of women began. The women would not have anything to do with it."

"They did their day's work in half a day and then asked for more work to do. They were told that they had done all they were allowed to on that day and would have to wait for the next to do more. They said: 'This doesn't suit us. We are working for the nation. We want to help win the war. We're going to do all that we can.'"

"Finally they had their way, and with the employment of women on a large scale, the limitation of production is a thing of the past. The program of the National Women's party is to prevent its return after the war. The workmen, who believed that limitation of production was necessary to prevent unfair treatment, will be convinced that they should prevent it by some other method, rather than by a policy which headed in the direction of national bankruptcy."

"Labor has had a perfect right to demand that there should be no lowering of wage standards through the employment of women. The government must see to it that if a woman does the work and does it as well as the man, she should get a man's pay for it. If the woman worker is taken advantage of, it prepares a fertile field for the agitator and defeatist who is able to show her that she is being exploited. Any injustice to women workers naturally reacts very harmfully."

"As a body the women workers have been one of the strongest win-the-war elements, in contrast to the small group of young Socialist-pacifist workers, skulking in factories. The recent attempt to strike, which failed, was mainly the work of this class."

**SPAIN TO BREAK WITH GERMANY**

One thing is plain enough from the news about Spain and Germany. Spain is quite willing to risk a break with Germany by adopting the policy of selling one German ship in Spanish ports for every three Spanish ships by submarines. She is more than willing. She is courting a break with Germany. In other neutral countries signs of the same change of mind are appearing. The newspapers are commenting with a new frankness, unfavorable to Germany, upon her recent military performance in the present military situation. Swiss papers written in German and hitherto pro-German in tone are reported as printing anti-German articles. Sweden, recognizing the Allied blockade in effect, is shutting down on trade with Germany, increasing her trade with the Allies, turning over to the Allies 400,000 tons of shipping. In other words, German stock is going down in Spain and in three of the countries nearest her and in a favorable position for estimating what is happening to her.—The New Republic.

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## FOREIGN BORN ARE BEST SUBSCRIBERS TO LIBERTY BONDS

Washington, Sept. 6.—America's foreign born population—immigrants within the last generation, and Germans particularly—poured out their savings for Liberty bonds of the third loan more generously, in consideration of their limited financial ability, than native citizens.

This is indicated by a treasury report estimating subscriptions of citizens of 38 foreign nationalities at \$741,437,000, or nearly 18 per cent. of the \$4,176,000,000 total of the third loan.

The number of bond buyers was estimated at 7,051,000, or 41 per cent. of the total of 17,000,000 on the roll of subscribers, and the average subscription among the foreign speaking population, was calculated at \$105. Germans made the biggest record of all nationalities.

Subscriptions reported and tabulated by nationalities amounted to \$407,790,000, but it was estimated

this sum represented only about 55 per cent. of the total, much of which was included in the big stream of general subscriptions, without designation of the subscriber's nationality.

This record was cited by the treasury today in support of claims of enthusiastic patriotism apparent among the nation's foreign born citizens during past loan campaigns. After the Germans, the Italians, Poles, Bohemians and Jews turned in the greatest amount of subscriptions. The Jewish record, however, is believed to be insufficiently represented by the \$16,737,000 reported.

By nationalities, subscriptions included the following: German, \$87,395,000; Italian, \$52,247,000; Polish, \$37,553,000; Bohemian, \$31,750,000; Jewish, \$16,737,550; Hungarian, \$8,246,000; Greek, \$6,338,000; Swedish, \$6,011,000; Norwegian, \$5,987,000; Lithuanian, \$4,334,000; Jugo-Slav, \$4,200,000; Russian, \$2,599,000; Danish, \$2,353,000; French, \$2,107,000; Portuguese, \$1,711,000; Slovenian, \$1,569,000; Syrian, \$910,000; Belgian, \$875,000; Armenian, \$832,000; English, \$837,000; Chinese, \$285,000; Rumanian, \$272,000; Albanian, \$230,000; Swiss, \$226,000; Finnish, \$191,000; Croatian, \$153,000; Serbian, \$142,000; Ukrainian, \$129,000; Assyrian, \$90,000; Hollandish, \$80,000; Scandinavian, \$72,000; Lettish, \$40,000; Japanese, \$28,000; Ruthenian, \$13,000; Scottish, \$5,000; Bulgarian, \$2,000.

## LATIN AMERICA INCREASES TRADE DURING PAST YEAR

The trade of the United States with Latin America in the fiscal year just ending exceeded by far that of any earlier year. In fact it aggregated \$1,770,000,000 against \$750,000,000 in the year immediately preceding the war, the actual gain therefore having been in round terms 136 per cent. By the term Latin America is meant, of course, all of South America, all of Central America, Mexico, and the West Indian Islands except Porto Rico, Virgin Islands and those under the control of Great Britain. A compilation by the National City Bank of New York shows that the total imports from Latin America in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918, aggregated \$1,030,000,000 against \$650,000,000 in 1917, the former high record year, and \$469,000,000 in 1914, the year preceding the war. Exports to Latin America were \$740,000,000 against \$582,000,000 in the fiscal year 1917 and only \$282,000,000 in 1914, the year immediately preceding the war. Thus, if we compare the trade with

Latin America in the fiscal year 1918 with that of the fiscal year 1914, which closed only a few weeks before the beginning of the war, we find that imports from that area have increased about 120 per cent. and exports there to have increased over 100 per cent. This large increase in our imports from and exports to our Latin American neighbors since the beginning of the war is due in part to war conditions, shortage of ships, the cutting off of the market of the Central Powers from Latin American goods and also of the manufactures which they were accustomed to supply to the Latin American market, while the other European countries at war have also been compelled to reduce their exports to Latin America by reason of their shortage of ships, and the necessity of utilizing their manufactures in the production of war material. As a consequence Latin America found it advisable to send its surplus products chiefly to the United States, which is primarily a large consumer of the class of merchandises produced in all Latin America and which would also have facilities for forwarding any surplus to European markets. On the other hand, the inability of the European countries to ship manufactures to Latin America has greatly increased the demand of that area upon the manufactures of the United States, as is shown by the fact above noted that our exports to that area have increased 160 per cent. since the beginning

of the war. Another cause of the increase is found in the improved banking facilities and financial relationship recently developed between the United States and its neighbors of the South. A very large proportion of the increase of exports to Latin America occurs in manufactures. Normally manufactures form over 80 per cent. of the merchandises passing from the United States to the other American countries at the South, and the bank's figures indicate that more than \$1,600,000,000 worth of manufactures have passed from the United States to Latin America since the beginning of the war against less than \$1,000,000,000 worth in the corresponding period preceding the war.

Coffee, cacao, rubber, hides, copper, wool, nitrates and bananas are the principal articles imported from Latin America, and all of these show a marked increase in quantities and greatly increased prices. Exports from the United States to Latin America in 1918 were ten times as much as in 1898, and three times as much as in 1910.

So far no objection has been heard from the candy makers toward substituting lower priced material in place of sugar.

Those pro-Germans who are made to kiss the flag should be given a paper imitation of one that can be promptly burned.

## Our Boys' Department Will Make a "Hit" This Season

Boys' Clothing will be so high that mothers will be forced to look around for the lowest-price store—and when those who have never bought here reach the SURPRISE STORE, they will go no further. While woollens are scarce and everything is advancing in price we announce a complete assortment of

## The Famous "Schoolmate" Clothes

Remember that when you buy this brand you don't have to worry about the quality—for every garment is guaranteed. See the prices we quote during War Times



Boys' "Schoolmate" Suits

at \$6<sup>95</sup>

The same grade will be offered in other stores at \$9 to \$10—and next season these prices will be low for such suits. These are fine fancy Norfolks in the season's most popular models shown in a big assortment of rich Fall and Winter patterns; high grade garments, tastefully designed, thoroughly tailored and carefully finished in every detail. See these Suits in our window and judge of the values we offer this season. Sizes 6 to 17 years.

Boys' "Schoolmate" Norfolks  
The grade you'll see advertised at \$12 can be bought here at..... \$8<sup>95</sup>

A very low price for the quality of suits offered—and if you will acquaint yourself with the offerings of other stores, you'll agree with us. Standard quality, standard workmanship, exclusive patterns, and a surpassing assortment to choose from. Fancy mixtures and Blue serge in sizes 6 to 18 years. See these suits in our window before selecting your boy's Fall Suit.

## 1918 Styles in Juvenile Suits for Boys 3 to 8 Novelty Suits

Saving you \$2 to \$2.50 on the latest Fall Styles at \$5<sup>95</sup>

Pretty corduroy suits in rich brown, blue, and green shades; the new belted models, some with the military effect with the Same Brown belts; all very aristocratic and stylish suits with straight pants; fine quality, well made, and perfect fitting garments in sizes 3 to 8.



Boys' "Schoolmate" Suits

at \$7<sup>95</sup>

Here are garments of the grade that you will see offered in many stores at \$11—and they are worth the money, according to the present market. Fancy Norfolks in the latest models, some with military backs; very smart and stylish suits of the most recent Fall designs; made of fine mixtures, cassimeres, and cheviots; we show in this line an extensive assortment of smart and tasteful patterns, every one guaranteed fast color. Sizes 6 to 18 years.

Boys' "Schoolmate" Norfolks  
The regular \$14 and \$15 grades shown in other stores; our price..... \$10

These are finest all wool fancy mixtures and blue serge, and fifteen dollars will not be a penny too much for them when you see what others offer at that price; smart Norfolk models in the very latest designs; choice browns, grays, stripes, and mixtures in a bewildering assortment; blue serge of fine quality and guaranteed color; sizes 6 to 18 years.

On which you can save from \$2.50 to \$3, our price \$6<sup>95</sup>

The popular and dressy military models just like the soldiers wear; designed with Sam Brown leather belt, and made of a fine quality olive drab serge; see the illustration for the style, and see our window display for the quality and general excellence of these garments; sizes 3 to 8.

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